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Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates.

By the President of the United States.
In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undemarcated lands office in the State of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range five.

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The Daily Republic

Vol. V.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7. 1853.

No 2.

THE REPUBLIC.

Turkey and Russia—The Whole Question.

Whatever may be the immediate solution of this question it is pregnant with matter of great importance, demanding the serious attention of the publicist and statesman. The great powers of Europe are playing a game on the political chess-board of the world, one skillful or even one accidental move on which may change the balance of power or current of human events, and determine the future destiny of the Old World. It is a question of Europe and Asia, and not of America; still, as an offspring of Europe, inheriting its civilization, embracing within ourselves people from so many of the old nations, and having so much intercourse with them, we necessarily feel interested with all these great movements.

Look at this game. From the apparent position which each party has taken can we determine or reasonably infer any thing? It is difficult, though each day gives us more light. To comprehend the object of these positions and to make a probable conjecture as to what will be the next move, the end of the game, or the train of circumstances to follow, we must go back to the first move, we must trace the progress of the game, and we must know the skill and power of the players.

The information we receive from the London and Paris journals, and from correspondents who make up their articles from these, is scattered and incomplete. True, they treat certain phases of the question from day to day with much ability, and from the premises they lay down logical deductions. But they are partial; they do not, we think, see all the facts, nor have they made a thorough exposition of the case. We often learn more by inference in studying the language which these journals address to each other. From them and from history we propose to draw facts, and as far as possible, solve the whole question.

What are the facts? It is well known that Russia and Turkey have suspended ordinary diplomatic relations with each other and have assumed a warlike attitude, and that France and England have espoused the cause of the latter in an attitude of defensive hostility to the former. Austria is neutral and has offered her mediation. Prussia and the lesser powers of Europe are neutral. France and England have taken this step, not upon the merits of the question of difference between Russia and Turkey, but to prevent Russia from acquiring a dangerous influence in the East, to check the strides of that mighty colossus of the North, and to preserve the balance of power; so that it is not now a question between the Czar and the Sultan alone. If it were, it would soon be settled by the stronger subjugating the weaker. It is a question as wide as Europe and Asia; and such would be the consequences, either of a war or of the domination of Russia in Turkey, that we might almost say it is world-wide.

In the first place, the Czar, as the head of the Greek Church, and as the assumed head of all the Christians of the East, demanded certain concessions on the subject of the Holy Places in Palestine, from the Sultan, who has dominion over that country. It was, in fact, the question of the Crusaders over again, in a modified form and under different circumstances—the rights or privileges of Christians in the Holy Land—in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and in other sacred places revered as the ground on which Christ was born, lived, and suffered, and which is held in subjection and used for religious purposes by infidels—the followers of Mahomet. The Sultan, by necessity of his weakness, and from a liberal disposition and policy towards his Christian subjects, expressed his willingness to grant whatever might be just and reasonable. The Czar, the self-constituted champion of the Christian world, then required the Sultan to grant him certain powers, under the form of a protectorate, over the Christians in the Ottoman empire. The Sultan refused to grant these. He maintained that to concede these demands, by admitting the exercise of a foreign power over his own subjects, would be to dispossess himself of sovereignty, and asserted again his desire to be just and liberal to the Christians. The Emperor Nicholas finally sent a special envoy to the Porte—Prince Menschikoff—reasserting his demands, and making them the ultimatum of friendly relations. The young Sultan bravely refused to comply, and magnanimously threw himself upon the protection of England and France. The Russian envoy left Constantinople. Turkey prepares for war, and the combined fleets of her powerful allies are at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

This is the first act of the drama. Now the second begins. The autocrat moves his armies towards the Lower Danube, and proclaims his intention to occupy the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. These countries have a sort of quasi independence, and are under the joint protection of Russia and Turkey, but are, in fact, and have been for some years, almost entirely under the influence and power of Russia. They separate the two empires in Europe—the Russian bounded on the east and north by the Pruth, and the Ottoman on the south and east by the Danube. They occupy an important position, not only to these empires, but to Austria and the countries on the Upper Danube, for they command the navigation of that great river. As a consequence they have been always coveted by these great neighboring powers. The people are the ancient Dacians, and are Christians. But, though Christians, they have preferred the rule of the Porte, as being milder than that of Russia. Their late insurrection arose from a desire to relieve themselves from Russian domination; yet the power and skill of the Muscovite has proved superior to both the wish of the people and the might of Turkey. By wars, by intrigues, by bribery, by fomenting insurrections, and by the assumption of the religious supremacy of the Czar over the Christians of the East, Russia has advanced step by step till she has acquired supreme control in the affairs of these rich and important countries. She now desires the nominal sovereignty. Their possession would not only give her command of the navigation high up the Danube, but would bring her much nearer Constantinople, and would stretch her empire entire-

ly round the east of the Austrian dominions. She would rest upon the crown of the Carpathian mountains, and overlook and dominate Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, and Bulgaria. Turkey, to maintain her rights in the principalities, and more from dread of the advance of Russian power in that quarter, protests against the threatened occupation. England and France, in support of their ally, and to check the growing empire of the North, have protested also—the latter energetically, declaring it would be a cause of war; and the former, though hesitating at first, finally joined in the declaration. The interests of Austria would induce her to unite with France and England, but she fears the displeasure of the Czar as much as his occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia. That is the state of the question at present. The Czar stands upon the banks of the Pruth, as did Caesar on the Rubicon. Should he imitate the Roman and pass the forbidden stream, a war as terrible and as pregnant with consequences as that of the Romans may be the result.

What do we learn from these movements? Not sufficient to judge of the merits of the case, or guess at the probable results. History, the condition of the two empires, the character of their rulers, the nature of their governments, and the political state of the world, will teach us much more. The Emperor Nicholas, in this quarrel with Turkey, is not influenced by a sentiment of fanaticism or religious zeal, like Mahomet or the Crusaders. The religious question is subservient to his ambitious designs. And well do the Czar know how to use it, like that modern one of pan-Islamism, to strengthen and increase their power, and to awaken the enthusiasm of their people. The steady purpose of the Imperial Government of Russia has been, and is, to plant its power on the Bosphorus. Peter the Great, in his will, enjoined his successors "to chase the Turk from Europe, and conquer Constantinople." The Czarina Catharine seriously thought of restoring the Greek empire on the ruins of the Ottoman. And during her journey, in 1787, to visit her new territories in Tanjuria and the Crimea, she inscribed on the gate of her newly-founded city Kherson: "Here is the way to Constantinople." It was this threatening inscription which alarmed the Porte, and which was one of the chief causes of the Sultan declaring war against the Muscovites. Nor have the successors of these great monarchs ceased to extend their influence and territory in that direction. Both the Russian Emperors and the Russian people believe that it is their duty and destiny to raise the cross on the Church of St. Sophia; and time and their growing greatness strengthens this faith. Their sight is immovably fixed on the Golden Horn. Who does not see the effect and end of such a belief in a powerful, consolidated, and almost impregnable empire? The policy of the Czar in all questions of the East rests upon this, and in this finds a solution. If he cannot reach his object at once, he will approximate to it, and will spread his snares for the final coup de grace. He may not be able in the present crisis to seize the Turkish capital, and it is likely he will not expect he could do so; but he meant to approach it, he meant to try the metal of the Sultan, and to tempt his allies; and whatever may be the end of the present difficulty, he will come out nearer the goal of his ambition. He will wait till the "pear is ripe."

But, to understand this question more thoroughly, let us look at the condition of the Russian and Turkish empires and the nature of their governments. They are similar in form of government. Both are absolute despotisms, "tempered by regicide;" and, strictly speaking, war or peace hangs on the lips of their individual sovereigns—the power of both rest, to a great extent, on a religious sentiment. The Czar and the Sultan claim to be and are believed in as the viceregent of God on earth. Each is supreme pontiff, the one Christian and the other Mahomedan. Nicholas is the head of the Greek Church, and is revered as more or more than the Pope by Catholics. Abdul Medjid is the successor of Mahomet. The spirit of propaganda elevated the Ottoman power, and is elevating the Russian; the former united the sword and the crescent, and the latter the sword and the cross. The only difference is, that the Turk rose to power on the spirit of religious fanaticism alone, while the Muscovite rises on a religious and political fanaticism and propaganda combined—that is, the Greek Church and absolutism. Both empires have imbibed to some extent the progressive spirit of the age. Russia builds railroads and ships, promotes manufactures, commerce, the fine arts, literature, and education, and encourages agriculture and the emancipation of her serfs. Turkey is making an effort to shake off her lethargic orientalisms, is fast introducing the habits and improvements of Western Europe, while she is more tolerant and mild in her government than her northern rival.

Here, however, the likeness ends. And it is in what they differ that we shall discover the destiny of both. Up to the time of Peter the Great, and even during his reign, the Turk, a terrible power, was mostly successful against the Russians. From that time Russia made rapid strides; and from the time Catharine she has constantly advanced in power over her Moslem rival. Before then, Turkey, as the superior power, had taken the initiative in the many wars between them; but since, she stands on the defensive, and to-day finds it necessary to call for help upon the great powers of Europe. One has daily increased while the other has daily declined. Russia, entrenched in her impregnable arctic snows, has from time to time poured forth her hordes to the east, to the west, and to the fruitful shores of the Black Sea. Turkey is making an effort to shake off her lethargic orientalisms, is fast introducing the habits and improvements of Western Europe, while she is more tolerant and mild in her government than her northern rival.

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seven or eight million Turks; the rest are Greeks, Slavonians, Dacians, Servians, Vlachs, Armenians, Bulgarians, and others.

The character and social habits of the people of the northern empire are calculated to make them hardy, vigorous, and powerful; while those of the eastern empire have the opposite effect. While the Ottomans were inspired with a wild fanaticism and the prestige of success, they were formidable, the terror of the world; but when they began to decline, the worst features of an enervating religion, soft climate and bad social system operated, and they sunk into indolence, luxurious ease, and feebleness. Russia has a severe climate, and a religion more pure and self-denying, and more calculated to develop the energies and social well-being of society. Turkey feels her decline and expects her death. She will struggle for life, but she does not believe in a long existence. Not only does the world prophesy the downfall of the Ottoman empire, but the Turks themselves, who are fatalists, believe it; and this belief, or even to doubt, would accelerate such an event. But Russia, feeling the full vigor of her growing power, believes in a great future, and pursues it unceasingly. Since the accession of Peter the Great, "the frontiers of the empire have advanced towards Berlin seven hundred miles, five hundred towards Constantinople, six hundred and thirty towards Stockholm, and one thousand two hundred towards Teheran." In the momentous events of the last fifty years, in the subjugation of the military power of France under the genius of the great Napoleon, and in crushing the rising liberties of Europe, and the power of that mighty spirit of democracy which convulsed the world, Russia has been most powerful. She is felt everywhere, and she still advances.

In the event of a war, if it were between Turkey and Russia alone, it would not be difficult to predict the result. Turkey has a respectable force, and could make a powerful resistance, but in the end must yield to the superior numbers, power, and resources of Russia. The forces of the two empires are set down: Russia 800,000 troops, including 101,692 cavalry, 640,388 foot, and 58,920 artillerymen, pioneers, and others, with a naval force of seventy vessels, including eighteen line-of-battle ships, besides two hundred gun boats. Turkey 150,880 regular troops, including 17,390 cavalry, 106,800 foot, and 14,600 artillerymen, sappers, miners, and others, with a naval force of sixteen line-of-battle ships, fourteen frigates, thirty other vessels, and eighteen steamers. Both, if pushed to extremities, could bring out a greater force than this; but the preponderant weight of Russia, and her superior ability to prolong and conduct a war, would make her victorious. She would consider such a war, if even prolonged, as she does the war in the Caucasus, as exercise for her giant armies.

This is the state of the case, and the condition of the two empires. But the Emperor Nicholas will not, though he is mighty, brave the great powers of Europe and Turkey combined. And why? Simply because he would lose more than he could gain in such a contest. He is not afraid of a war—even a European war; it could not destroy the Russian empire. Napoleon learned that. Nature has given her an insurmountable barrier. If the Emperor lose an army of a hundred thousand to-day, his word alone can call up another to-morrow. He has an abundance of wealth, and agricultural and other resources. But he will not lavish these, nor sacrifice the lives of his soldiers in such a conflict, for mere caprice or from passion. It is a matter of profound calculation—a matter, in plain terms, of "profit and loss" with him. He will try the disposition of the European governments on this question; and will act according to the number, and strength, and attitude of his enemies and friends. He will negotiate in full armor, and with his sword drawn. He will threaten one, and silence him by fear; and he will tempt another with part of the spoils of his victim. Prussia is silent. Austria has modestly tendered her mediation. England and France have made the question their own, and have notified the Czar that a war with Turkey would be a war with them.

The British government is influenced by a sense of the danger which its possessions in India and its commerce in the Mediterranean would be in should Russia conquer Constantinople. The French, from a feeling of national pride—from the belief that it is their duty as a first-rate power to exercise great influence on all international questions on the continent—have opposed in a more determined manner the pretensions of the autocrat.

From an enlightened view of the progress and designs of Russia, and considering themselves the champions of European civilization, against what they deem northern semi-barbarism, the French elevate themselves to a higher consideration of this question than their present material interests. We say the French, because in this respect the Emperor Napoleon acts agreeably to the sentiment of the French people. The Czar understands from what motives these powers are actuated and bound together. He will endeavor to detach the one from the other. His agents are most astute and skillful diplomatists. He will say to England, "Suffer me to take Constantinople, and you shall have an equivalent in Persia, or in Egypt, which is the highway to your possessions in India." He will urge the unreliable nature of French alliances, and the old theme of the danger of French ideas to regular monarchical governments; and will hint at the growing power of France in Africa, and probable future influence in Egypt. He will tell France to look at the advance of England in India; that she is enlarging her immense empire there, while the territorial limits of Russia and France remain the same. He will flatter Napoleon, and talk of the "natural boundary of France on the Rhine;" the consolidation of the present empire under a regular hereditary government of the Bonaparte family; or he may go so far as to speak of the partition of Turkey. Austria or Prussia will be more pliant to his will; he has made "land bargains," as Poland well knows, with them before. Finally, he will urge upon each the futility and impolicy of propping up the old, decayed, infidel empire of the Moslems; he will show that it is doomed to dismemberment, and will assert that it is a disgrace

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the DAILY REPUBLIC, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS:

Two DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.
GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

to the Christian world to suffer the effects of Mohammedanism to hold the Holy Land and the eastern capital of Christianity. Will any of these powers yield to the arguments of the Czar? Some of them are very substantial and tempting. Will they not cruelly say to the noble young Sultan: "Your empire must fall; the day of its fate is only a question of time, and that not very distant; we have concluded to save a useless war and to make the best of a bad case; we shall be happy to give you an asylum in London, Paris, or Vienna."

This is the present aspect of the question. We think the "integrity" of the Ottoman empire will be preserved for the present. The alarming extent to which the conquest of Turkey would increase the power of Russia fills the mind of Europe with apprehension; and this we imagine will prove superior to every consideration, or to all the arguments of the Czar. Europe will not always be in its present state; and a better opportunity may arrive for the ambitious purposes of the autocrat. If he cannot separate England and France now; if all his diplomacy fail; if he cannot yet realize the hereditary design of the Russian government, and enter the city of Constantinople, he will have made his power felt, he will have obtained concessions to the Christians of the East, he will probably increase his power or influence over the Danubian principalities, and he will wait for a propitious day to give him the rest.

AN ARKANSAS "NOATIS."—In a recent tour through one of the wildest and most sparsely settled regions of Arkansas, (the land made classic by the effusions of that versatile genius "Pete Whetstone,") I arrived at the ferry on Cache River. A little log-house grocery stood on the near bank, about fifteen steps from where the ferry-lark lay tied to a snag in the edge of the water. Several bear skins, deer skins, and coon skins, were nailed up to dry against the walls of the grocery; but the door was closed, and no barkeeper, ferryman, or other person was in sight. I halted at the top of my voice, and half a dozen times, but no one answered. Seeing an advertisement on the door, I read as follows:

NOATIS.
If any body comes here after liker, or to git Across the River they kin gits blow this here Horn, and if I dont cum when my wife Betsy up at the Hous heres the Horn a blain skele cum down and sell the liker or set on skele across the river ine guine a Fishin no credit when ine away from Home John wont let me come and cant rede will hev to go to the house arter Betsy taint but half a mile thar.